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PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIPAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. PHONE IN.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895,

TO DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS. Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Schiller Hall. Stuart Council, A. L. of H., Powell's

Martha Washington Lodge, K. of H.,

308 north Fifth street. Richmond Council, Chosen Friends, Elond Lodge, A. O. U. W., Odd-Fel-Hall. lett's Hall Queen Lodge, Golden Shore, Ellett's

Company B, First Regiment, Armory. Elba Beneficial and Social Society, Cen-tral Hall.

WHAT DOES THE BRITISHER MEAN? We know very little of yachts or yachting, and to be frank, we care very little about either. And we think we fairly state the views of the average Virginian

when we say as much. Nevertheless, there are some things which are conmon to yachurg as well as to everything else that we do care about, and whenever those matters seems to become involved our interest is aroused, in even a yacht race. The London Morring Post, discussing

the race last Saturday, between the Defender and the Vallayrie III., cays: "Every true sportsman hopes the Britisher may wen."

It is to be observed that the Morning Post does not say that all true British sportsmen hope the British boat may win, but that all true sportsmen, of whatever nationality, hope for that result. This is a very surprising statement that will make many an American take an interest in this race, who would have remained perfectly indifferent if it had not been said.

Does the Post mean to say that there are no true sportsmen in America, or that if they are their sympathics in an international contest, would be against their own country? If the latter is what the Post means, it never made a greater mistake in its life. The average American is wholly indifferent to yacht races and the other ways dudes and idle men have for killing time. But if a yacht race or any other contest is anderstood by him to have assumed an international patriotic fervor in favor of his own country that exists in the bosom of no other people on earth. An unfriendly conetst of any sort with Great Britain is the last thing in the world that an American will consider, so long as it could be avoided consistently with his country's honor and interests. But if either were understood to be really involved, the Britisher would find the American standing by his government with the most intense loyalty and patriotism, although the contest required his country to end Great Britain as a power on the earth.

It is probable that the Morning Post's remark is a specr at American sportsmen in the way of suggesting that there are no real sportsmen here at all. We are not sufficiently posted in "sport" to be able to say what justice there may or may not be in the suggestion.

Certainly Lord Dunraven's course in requiring the yachts to be remeasured and demanding that the plymsell mark should be painted upon the Defender, lends strong countenance to the idea that he has grave suspicions of the fair dealing that has been accorded to him.

Can there really be anything in this view of the case? In it possible that this Englishman has been lured over here to be made the victim of a jockeying game? It is to be hoped, for the credit of the country, that nothing of that kind has been or is to be tried.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

We print in another column this morning a very full discussion by the London Exectator of England's occupation of Egypt and the probabilities of an early evacuation of the country by her, and it seems clear to us from reading it that England has no idea of witdrawing from the country, and that she could not do so consistently with her national honor or with any regard whatever for the important interests which Englishmen have there. This view of the case is wholly independent of any considerations relating to safe-guarding the Sucz canal. It considers it from a standpoint that leaves the canal wholly out of the question and deals with it as though the canal were a thousand miles away from Egypt. The substance of England's case is this: Fifteen years ago what was practical anarchy prevailed in Egypt, and the condition was every day getting worse. The interests of civilization and humanity, to say nothing of the interests of Englishmen in the country, demanded that some civilized power equal to enforcing order there, should take porsession of the country. England occupled it, with the assent of the other

pean Powers, to establish order.

with the undestranding, it is true, that

she should vacate it when order was restored. But there is no material there now out of which an orderly native govenment can be constructed. The Turk who was there when the occupation was made has disappeared, and the Egyptian is totally unfit for and incapable of performing the functions of government. If, therefore, there was a growing anarchy when England occupled the place, there would be immediate and overwifelming anarchy if England should now withdraw and leave the country to itself. She, or some other fivilized country, would be compelled to take possession again to prevent absolute

savagery and barbarism.
From what we know of the conditions existing in Egypt we have no doubt that this fairly represents the case. We have no sort of doubt that absolute anarchy would be immediately established if the English troops were taken away. It seems, therefore, to us that England is not only justified in the continued ocpation of Egypt, but that she is in honor bound to remain there until at least some sort of orderly native government can be set up. The day for that seems as distant now as it did ten years back, so that we see no probability of an English evacuation of Egypt for many years

THE BOWLER CASE.

It is quite impossible for a man wie is fairly well informed regarding to thstitutional and constitutional laws of this country to understand the fuss made by many of the newspapers over the action of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Bowler, in retusing to pay the sugar bounty provided for by the last Congress, when the act of Congress is, in his opinion, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Here is the Philadelphia Record, for

instance, using such language as the foilowing, in regard to the case;

This comptroller virtually declares to the Congress which passed this sugar bounty and to the President who approved it "Your law is unconstitutional, and I refuse to obey it." Obviously, the only thing that remains is to put this comptroller out of the way end replace him by an official who will obey the law. It is not telerable that the operations of this convergence, should be ariaw. It is not tolerable that the opera-tions of this government should be ar-rested whenever a constitutional mag-got should be engendered in the brain of any of its officials. If a President of the United States should refuse to enforce a law under the plea raised by Comptroller Bowler, the only remedy would be his removal by impeachment. * * The only way out of the ludi-

* * * The only way out of the ludi-crous fillemma in which Comptroller Bowler's action would involve the gov-ernment is to remove him. Should he be-retained in face of his continued dis-obedience, the responsibility would be transferred from him to his official su-periors, and they would become the transferred from him to his official superiors, and they would become the violaters of the law which they are bound to execute. It is hardly necessary to urge that that might prove a most serious dilemma should the question of executive violation of the laws be brought to the consideration of Congress. to the consideration of Congress.

This is the merest twaddle that a news paper making any claim to respectabili ty ought to be ashamed of. It is the perfectly settled doctrine of this country that an act of a Legislature, or an act of Congress, which is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States is simply void, and can impose no duty upon any one, nor afford any one protection for any act. The Constitution de clares that it is the supreme law of the land, and it is not possible for anything that is in conflict with it to have any of the force and efficiency of law whatever. All men must totally disregard and ignore any act of any legislative the Constitution. That is the law, and nothing can have any of the binding force of law that is forbidden by it.

This has been so often declared and acted on by the Supreme Court of the United States that it looks like the meresi pedantry to cite from the decisions complexion, the Britisher will find that of that tribunal upon the point, but we the American will rouse up and show a will venture upon a few citations any

> In the case of Norton vs. Shelby Coun ty, 118 United States Reports, the Supreme Court, says at page 442:

"An unconstitutional act is not a 'aw; it confers no rights; it imposes no du-ties; it affords no protection: it creates no office: it is, in legal tontemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed." In ex parte Siebold, 100 United States

Reports, the Supreme Court said, at page "An unconstitutional law is void, and

as no law. An offence created by it is not a crime. A conviction under it is not merely erroneous, but is illegal and vold, and cannot be a legal cause of im-

We might go on multiplying citations to the same effect indefinitely if the case justified it, but well-informed lawyers would turn up their noses at us if we did. It is the elementary law of the land that a statute which is repugnant to the Constitution does not exist, and is not to be obeyed by any one. Comptroller Bowler was perfectly right,

therefore, to refuse obedience to the act of Congress, if he believed it to be repugnant to the Constitution. This refusal did not deprive any parties of their rights. The courts were open to them, and if Bowler was wrong, they could have his improper action corrected in the courts. But instead of decrying an officer who has the independence and the manliness to refuse obedience to a statute which the Constitution forbids, he should be applauded and all good citizens should pray that the number of officers willing to perform their whole duty in this radical manner may

be indefinitely increased.

SOME SPECIMEN "PROTECTION." That infatuated Republican protectivetariff journal the Chicago Inter-Ocean thought Labor-Day a fine opportunity for painting the unhappy condition to which the Democratic reductions in the tariff had reduced labor in the United States. It therefore gave us the picture of an emaciated workman dividing his last crust with a skeleten whose cap bore the words, "Tariff Reform." The Iron Age, also a protectionist, of the same week, published an article on the difficulty the iron and steel trade was experiencing in finding enough skilled workmen and men capable of being foremen and superintendents.

This is a very fair sample of the hum buggery the protective-tariff people seek to impose upon the people.

We can frankly say that "protection" in all its parts and ramifications is the most impudent and bare-faced attempt at robbery that we have ever known anything whatever about. It deliberately walks up to the American voter and asks him to pay double prices for every-

thing that he buys in order that that voter may take money from his own pocket and put it into the pocket of some one else, in nine cases out of ten, a man able to buy and sell the voter many times. This is the bottom of "protec tion," and it is about the most baldfaced and impudent proposition for thimble-rigging that we ever yet met with,

France, England, and Egypt.

We publish an able and temperate letter from Hodgson Pratt, dealing with the subject of France, England, and Egypt, and the duties of this country in regard to Egypt. The subject is one which calls for careful and Judicious consideration, and we are extremely glad that it should have been raised. Mr. Hodgson Pratt takes us to task for having used language which implies our right to remain in Egypt, and he then attempts to show that it is "impossible on any principle of international law, or any ground of moral right, to justify our position,"—i. e., the present position occupied by England. We want on the present occasion to deal with the points thus raised. The best plan will be to state first what we consider to be the present situation, and then to answer Mr. Hodgson Pratt's assertion that we are breaking our word. We remain in Egypt with but a very faint prospect of retiring, even in the distant future, because we find that what we may call the roard difficulties of evacuation are practically insurmountable. We mean by the We publish an able and temperate letcause we find that what we may call the poral difficulties of evacuation are practically insurmountable. We mean by the moral difficulties, the difficulty of leaving Egypt with a reasonable assurance that the evacuation will not throw the country into a state of sharchy, which will mean not only ruin for the Europeans settled in the Nile Valley, but the extremits of misery and conversion for will mean not only ruin for the Europeans settled in the Nile Valley, but the extremity of misery and oppression for the natives. At present we know that evacuation must mean, probably within two years, anarchy of the worst kind, an anarchy which either we or some other of the European Powers must return to prevent. Nothing can be more certain than that the natives of the official class are utterly unfit to take over and carry on the Government of Egypt under conditions which would secure even a moderately good administration. There does not exist among the educated natives of Egypt a body of men out of whom an independent Ministry could be formed capable of administering the country without European nelpand control. Twenty years ago it might have been possible to find a certain number of men among the so-called "Turks" who had the instinct of government, and who, though they would have ruled harshly and without any very intelingent sense of the needs of the country would still have kept things from failing absolutely to needs. would still have kept things from failin absolutely to pieces. There was then the material for

government, theugh not of a good Government. Such material does not exist now. The last of the type which we are considering—the authoritative Turk—is Riaz Pasha, and Riaz is an old man. Our orderly rule has killed the old spirit our orderly rule has anied the out spi-of mastery, and the younger generation while they have lost the virtues of to half-civilized Eastern, have not gaine those of the European. The men is whose hands the government must perwhose hands the government must per-force be placed were we to leave Egyp-to-morrow, are some of them, like the late Khedive, amiable, well-meaning, and irresolute, others vain, restless, and weak, like his successor, but none of them capable of carrying on aloft the work of government. An independent native Government must inevitably pro-duce a smalld reproduction of the corduce a squalld reproduction of the cor-rupt and worthless regime of ismai Pasha. The result of such a reproduc-tion must either be the return of Egypt tion must either be the return of Egypt to a permanent condition of barbarism. anarchy, and oppression—a condition which would be all the more horribe to the Egyptian people because they had known something so infinitely better—or the intervention of some European Power. But the world would find the first alternative an impossible one. Egypticould not be allowed to relapse. European intervention in some form or other would be the inevitable outcome of evacuation. If that intervention were undertaken by England alone, we should find ourselves in a very foolish position dertaken by England alone, we should find ourselves in a very foolish position. We should have gone away for good and come back next year. If the inter-vention were attempted by France alone we should find a very large party her-thrown into a state of intense indigna-tion, and demanding whether we were to allow the French to rear the benefits of allow the French to reap the all our past expenditure in men and money. If France and England interven-ed together, we should be returning to the intolerable burden of the condomin-lum. If the European Concert interven-cal, we should be trying a multiplex cone matter of jealousy and friction. The the matter of jealousy and friction. The fact remains that under present circumstances, we cannot evacuate Egypt without doing either a monstrous injury to the Egyptian peasantry, and so committing a gross breach of national duty, or else running the risk of international complications far greater than those which are caused by the present situation.

tuation. But, though we recognize how immense But, though we recognize bow immensely grave would be the dangers and difficulties caused by evacuation, we do not wish to say that there are no considerations which should induce us to evacuate Egypt. The preservation of good faith is so essential a matter that, if it could be shown that we had made a definite agreement with France to leave Egypt within a particular period—a contract of a kind such as is held among nations to constitute an international obligation—we should counsel evacuation at all costs. constitute an international obligation—we should counsel evacuation at all costs and even though it might oblige us to return next year at the risk of war with France. But did we ever make such contract or agreement with France, or in any way constitute an imperative later national obligation? As far as we can see, we never did Mr. Hodgson Pratt knows the whole subject theroughly, and is very anxious to show that England did bind erself to France to evacuate id bind erself to France to evacua and he has produced the word on witch his case rests. But can any reasonable a reasonable a reason say that they amount to a binding obligation? He tells us that "Lord Hartington, in February, 1833 said that probably in six months the British forces would be withdrawn." If

British forces would be withdrawn. In the following month Lord Dufferin said that 'the permanent military occupation.

* * being contrary to the repeated declarations of her Majesty's Jovernment, was not an idea to which he could give the slightest encouragement.' In November, orders were given for the evacuation of Cairo; but they were not carried out, in consequence of the Soudan War. In 1884, Lord Granville replied to the French Government that hef Majesty's Government 'are willing that the withdrawal of the troops shall take place at the beginning of the year 1888, and would propose to the powers and to the Porte a scheme for the neutralization of Egypt. In August, 1885, the Conservative Government, on coming into power, but Sir Henry Wolff to negotiate a convention, declaring that it had no idea, 'of annexing Egypt or of establishing a protectorate.' This convention was not at first accepted by France, beause it stipulated for the return of British troops in case of disorder; but, later on, this objection was not at first accepted. following month Lord Dufferin sale of disorder; but, later on, this objection was withdrawn, and Lord Lyons informed the French Government that our Gov-ernment was anxious to be relieved of the burden which was entailed upon them by the occupation of Egypt.' In 1887, the Austrian Government pressed us to end our occupation; and Sir Drum-mond Wolff (by authority, no doubt), spoke of 'the need of putting an end, as soon as possible, to a position so delicate and

What do these quotations show? Clearly that our Government sincerely intensed to evacuate Egypt, published that intention to the world in the strongest terms, and strove their very hardest to

and Lord Rosebery, have been guilty of duplicity and had faith, but that the moral difficulties of evacuation have been too great? We believe that if Mr. Hodgson Fratt were to be sent to Cairo tomorrow to occupy Lord Cramer's place, and with a free hand, to accomptish evacuation in two years, he would find that he had undertaken an impossible task. That, however, is arother question. Our immediate contention is that the declarations made as to evacuation, which we have just quoted, do not conthe declarations made as to evacuation, which we have just quoted, do not constitute a binding obligation to evacuate of the kind which must be carried out at all risks, and without any thought of ulterior consequences. They were merely voluntary declarations made in error, but also in good faith. No doubt they may have, to a certain extent, misled the French Governments which took note of them; but though that is to be greatly regretted, it does not, since the declarations were not made with any attempt regretted, it does not, since the declarations were not made with any attempt to deceive, constitute a breach of honor. Our Government, in making these impossible declarations, were no doubt misled by a false analogy. They argued: "We have often in India occupied and administered a native State for a term of years, and then handed it back to its native rulers. We will do the same in ministered a native State for a term of years, and then handed it back to its mative rulers. We will do the same in Egypt. Three or four years of good and ministration will put things in order, and then we can retire, leaving only an agent to give good advice when needed." They forgot that this plan succeeds in India only because the native State is imbedded in the Empire, is in a feuratory situation, and is never really put out of tutalise. It is propped all round by the firitish administration. In the case of Egypt the native administration would nave had really to stand alone if our troops and officials had been withdrawn. Hence, what is easy in India proves impossible in Egypt.

It appears to us, then, that if and when France comes to us with the case put by Mr. Hodgson Pratt, and confronts us with our declarations, we can, without any loss of honor, or without infringing any principle of international law, reply to her as follows: "We fully admit those declarations, and we do not attempt to explain them away. They were made in perfect sincerity, and represented our strong derire to get out of Egypt, we have been too strong for as, and that instead of evacuation being the easy when the weight of the trains they haul in dreat Britain at high speed, from my observation. "The schedule speed of the Empire State is 5ally miles an hour, and this speed, if they may from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 4th miles. It is very rare that this train is behind the Buffalo, a distance of 4th miles. It is very rare that this train is behind the Buffalo, a distance of 4th miles. It is very rare that this train is behind to Buffalo, a distance of 4th miles. It is very rare that this train is behind to Buffalo, a distance of 4th miles. It is very rare that this train is she miles in maintained all the way from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 4th miles. It is very rare that this train the she miles of ninety-five foot grade the Buffalo, a distance of 4th miles. It is very rare that this that is far in excess of any wight

again, and therefore we will make no more declarations as to our intentions for we realize, by our example and your own, their futility." It seems to us that to give such an answer would be in no sense dishonorable.—London Spectator.

DEATH OF JOHN SHELTON.

A Noted Colored Man-One of the Old, Timers and an Old "Confed."

The Charlottesville Progress of Satur day says:

John Shelton died at 4 o'clock yesterday John Shelton died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence on Fifth street. South He was one of the oid colored men of whom there are few remaining. He was a man of fine intelligence, though lettle cultivation, but he was honest and faithful in all the relations of life.

During the war he cooked for a mess in Company A, 19th Virginia (Monticello Guard), and was in after years very proud

in Company A, 19th Virginia (Monticello Guard), and was in after years very proud of his connection with the army. In an entertainment given some years ago for the benefit of the Old Vets John, with his ponderous figure (he weighed 20 pounds) was one of the most prominent characters in one of the camp scenes, with his camp-fire, the kettle hanging on the cross-stick, and he the presioning genius over the soup being concocted. John howed with gratified pleasure at the appliance evoked among the host of old sol-

bowed with gratified pleasure at the ap-plause evoked among the host of old sol-dlers in the audi, are. He had a vein of humor in him that was irrepressible. He was fully allied with his race in politics, but there was never anything offensive in his advocacy of the Repub-lican party. He loved the white people, and only race pride held him in political opposition.

evening at 3 o'clock. We doubt not many Old Confeds will attend with a melan-choly pleasure. The services will be con-ducted by the Rev. Alexander Truatt, and it is expected that Captain Micajah will be present to speak of John's vorth and character as a man and s

BURIED BY RELATIVES.

Mrs. Cunningham's Father and Brother Dig Her Grave.
The Alexandria Times of Saturday

ERVS: The imains of Mrs. R. H. Cunningham the lady whose relatives the city suthorities could not give a burial permit because she had no death certificate, was uried on Wednesday night last by her father and brother without the consent of the city authorities. After the body had been placed in the vanit on Wednes-dry evening last, Mr. John Holgkin and his son William Hodgkin came to this city, and that night among diemselves with picks and shovels, they went out to the burial lot in the Union Cemetery, and between Hockesham and memory, and between Hockesham and memory, and between It o'clock and midnight, dug th gra a and then taking the coffin from th wantl, buried the body in the grave along side of the other members of Mrs. Can side of the other members of Mrs. Can-ningham's family. So quietly was this done that it was not known to the city authorities yesterday. While such a pro-ceeding may have been a violation of the city ordinances, still there is not a person in the city but feels that the father and brother did exactly what any one would have done under the circumstances. After burying Mrs. Conningham, Mr. Hodgkin and his son returned to their home in Falls Church.

A DAINTY SLIPPER.

The Latest Trilby Worn One Hundred and Fifty Years Ago. The latest fad in pointed shoes was no

an unknown thing one hundred and fifty years ago. Some of the ladies' slippers of that day were even more daintily pointed than any of the present day, as is proven by a ladies' slipper than can be seen any day in Roberts & Keller's window. This slipper was found in a wall of the old Lewis mansion, near Scottsville, and was presented to Mr. M. F. Roberts several years ago. There is no way by which is could have gotten there except by being placed there when the wall was built which was about one hundred and fifty which was about one hundred and fifty years ago. The slipper was made of the finest French calf skin and is well preserved. It is all sewed by hand, except a few old-fashined wooden pegs in the sole. When first found it had on it a solid sliver buckle, which, however, was taken off by the finder and could not be procured. It is small and very neat, and is an experience of the country field. is an exact representation of the "Dainty Trilby slipper" of the present season There can be no doubt of its age, and the gentle damsels one hundred and fift years ago could skip the light fantastic wearing slippers in the latest style.— Charlottesville Chronicle.

NOT SO PHENOMENAL.

General Manager Toucey on Railroad Rac ing in and Continental Traveling.

Mr. John M. Toucey, general manager of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, is now (August 29th) visiting Paris on his return from the Inteing Paris on his return from the national Railroad Congress, held in London on June last, where he represented the great American railroad company with which he is connected.

In speaking to a correspondent of the Herfild in connection with the performance of the East Coast train between London and Abzeden, Mr. Toncey expressed no astmishment.

The speed is zcod, without doubt," said Mr. Toncey, "but I should like to know the weight of the train. I am certain they have not beaten the New York Central, in the insame mentioned it would appear that the train was a very light one compared with the New York Central trains.

Take, for instance, the train which runs daily between New York and Buffelo, which is known as the 'Empire State. The total weight of this train is 20 tons, including the engine and its four heavy drawings-room cars. The engine its self-weighs 124,00 pounds, and the trainself-weighs 124,00 pounds, and the trainself-weight the

"In Scotland and Engiand, they ought to make good speed. Their road-beds are well constructed and settled, and I am surprised that they do not make greater speed than they do, especially when the weight of the trains they haul is taken into consideration.

"I am glad to hear that there is a movement on some of the Continental railroads to introduce bogic or four-wheel trucks. Their superiority for rounding curves, for giving smoother travelling, and for saving wear and tear is so obvious that I am perfectly

old system. "But changes in the Old World are "But enanges in the Old World are made matters of great consideration and effort. Why, when I was at the congress referred to, in London, there were some parties who came over from America to demonstrate the use of the automatic Gould coupler." They had trials in England but it is considered to be tomatic Gould coupler. They had trials in England, but it is considered to be a question as to whether they will adopt the invention, although it was demonstrated that they could by its means couple five trains to one in comparison with the old system in vogue in England. It is a matter for surprise to a practical American railroad man that they don't adopt the improvement, even if it does emanate from the States.

"One other innovation I should like

they don't adopt the improvement, even if it does emanate from the States.

"One other innovation I should like to see made on this side of the water, which I know would please all American and a great portion of native travellers, and that is the checking of baggage. The pleasure and comfort to the traveller would be incalculable.

"I certainly had a very good run from Geneva to Paris the other day. We stopped at a station (I think it was Macon), and on my inquiring the cause of the delay, the station-master informed me that the train was so heavy that they had to cut it up into two sections. I was in the latter section, and as we were about half an hour late, the time was made up on the way. We ran from forty-five seconds to fortynine seconds to the kilometre, and when we arrived in Paris, we were only ten minutes late. It was a pretty good run."—New York Herald.

APPENDICITIS AND FALLACIES.

Substantiated in Philadelphia. Appendicitis has excited such popular

of their observations has exploded a mat-ber of false theories. It was thought that grape and tomato seeds produced appendicities, and latterly people have been somewhat chary about eating the fruit or the vegetable, for fear of being afflicted with appendicitia. Several days ago Dr. Hunter McGuire,

pr. Orville Horwitz has had many cases of appendicitis under his care, and speaking on the subject yesterday said substantially; "I have never found any grape or tomato seed in the cases of appendicitis treated by me. I have discovered, however, that appendictis has resulted from feces impaction. There was one case of a date seed, but in nearly all the cases there was no foreign substance. So it may be stated that there are many popular failacles regarding the disease. Undoubtedly the origin of appendicitls is due to a specific

toms of appendicitis are a swelling of the right side of the abdomen, a doughy tumor, fever, vomiting and nausea. It is not necessary to operate on all the cases. Where the membrane of the ap-pendix is only inflamed, the patient can cases. Where the membrane of the appendix is only inflamed, the patient can be cured without the use of the knife. But let me say in this connection that appendicitis is apt to return to the surferer. So, in all such cases, it pays to operate after the patient has recovered, occasion of the trouble to prevent a repetition of the trouble When, however, an abscess has formed then it is imperative to perform an ope-ration at the proper time.

When there is no abscess the patient may recover without having an operation, but when there is an abscess, the patient will probably die unless there is an operation. It is, therefore, wise to obtain surgical rehef in the early stage of the trouble. Frequently, the abscess ruptures into the peritoneum. Most cases of appendicitis recover when there has been proper treatment."

Dr. John Crawford also stated that

the had never seen any grape or tomato seeds. He added that appendicitis might result from a severe bruise, or from a foreign substance becoming lodged in the appendix. The appendix has no imperent the second of ndix. The appendix has no ant function to perform,—Philadelphia Press.

TO RAISE 5,000 BARS OF PIG LEAD.

It W-s a Part of the Cargo of a Ship Lost Sixty Years on the Long Island Coast.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH, L. L. Sept. 10. -The work of raising five thousand bars of pig-lead, a portion of the cargo of the terms, and strove their very hardest to accomplish that evacuation. What was the result? They entirely failed to accomplish their object in 1888 as in 1881 and since that time the difficulties have increased instead of decreased. Does not it occur to Mr. Hodgson Pratt that the reason for this failure is to be found in the fact not that the Governments formed by both political parties and headed by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury.

**Complish that evacuation, What was constituted as will, is that the deship John Adams, which was lost off the ship John Adams, which was lost off the coast here on the night of January 26, 1839, and valued at over \$29,000, and which has since been-lying buried beneath tons of sand will be commenced at once by Civil Engineer Edward B. Sammis, and States Court to be hanged on October 9th, for the murder of Deputy Marshill Lorie, in Creek Nation, last December. Luck was a member of a gang of train wreckers and robbers. He is the one hundred and fifty-first murderer such that the decased was insance when he wrote it. One cast here on the night of January 26, of the evidences of this cited is the fact that there is a will, is that the decased was insance when he wrote it. One coast here on the night of January 26, of the evidences of this cited is the fact that there is a will, is that the decased was insance when he wrote it. One coast here on the night of January 26, of the evidences of this cited is the fact that there is a will, is that the decased was insance when he wrote it. One particularly and the political parties in the fact that there is a will, is that the decased was insance when he wrote it. One said will be coast here on the night of January 26, of the evidence of this cited is the fact that there is a will, is that the decased was insance when he wrote it. One coast here on the night of January 26, of the evidence of this cited is the fact that there is a will, is that the decased was insance when he wrote it. One coast here on the night of the coast here on the night of t

to remove the lead has been obtained

The lead has been located between the bathing pavilion and the United States life-saving station, and although the beach has changed materially since the survey was made, it is generally thought by the old salts in these parts that the lead can be found and brought to the surface. It is thought to be buried about fifteen feet.

home he was compelled to go to bed, and a physician was called in, but the

thief in the world, who has made horsestealing a business, and the boy, who is
only seven years old, does not express
any regret over his crime, but coolly
says he would not have been caught
if he had not missed the road. His name
is Eddie Thayer, and this is not the first
time he has stolen horses.

Saturday night he broke into W. Curtis's barn, picked out the best horse in
the lot, harnessed him to a buggy, taking the best harness, and drave away.
Young Eddie was caught driving the
horse, having missed his road. When
asked why he stole it he simply said it
was the best one he could find.
The boy comes from a good family,
but is perfectly incorrigible, and began
his career by stealing a horse from his
father's barn and attempting to seil the
outfit in another town.

WILL PAYOR THE CANAL. But the Commission May Recommend. Change in the Route. CORINTO, NICARAGUA, Sept. 10. - The

committee sent from the United States to study and report regarding the canal question will shortly present a state-ment favoring the project, and show-ing that Colorado Bar, near the mouth of the San Juan del Norte river, can be opened, permitting the entrance of heavy-draft ships.

It will also recommend a radical change in the line of the canal, on account of formidable obstacles in many places. The work can grobably be completed in six or seven years, while the cost will be much greater than at first calculated.

be much greater than at first calculated, probably reaching \$110,000,000. It is also reported that the commission will criticise severely the previous management of the canal.

Lord Dunraven's Appearance.

Lord Dunraven would hardly be se-lected from a crowd of strangers as a yachting enthusiast, much less as a genuine yachtsman, who knows how of every ban of ar ara samt of whom this bronzed skin might suggest that he was an our-door sportsman, who shunned neither sun nor wind, but his manner is not that of a man who is achievements is always associated with large bodily proportions is strongly fixed in the mind of most persons, although there have been many distinguished in dividuals in the world's history were inferior physically to men of le Several days ago Dr. Hunter McGuire, one of the ablest surgeons in the South, read a paper on the subject before the Virginia Medical Association. In all the operations that he had performed he said that he had never seen a single grape, tomato, or cherfy seed. He also said that appendicitis could be cured without the use of the knife. The opinion of Dr. McGuire is sustained by the observations of Philadelphia surgeons. also a quality that is well-developed in him, it is easy to believe that a failure to win the cup this year will not mean a cessation of the struggle on his part but that he will come over here again with a better boat, and make another try for the possession of that ancient and honorable mug-the America's Cup,-New York Sun.

Dr. Taylor's Condition.

Dr. Geo. B. Taylor's Condition.

Dr. Geo. B. Taylor, of Rome, Italy, an account of whose accident was published in this paper at the time, is slowly recovering. An exchange says:

Dr. Hunter McGuire made a careful examination of the fracture of the skull. He says that while the injury is serious, the chances are Dr. Taylor will recover, though his recovery will of recovery to be serious. though his recovery will of necessity be slow on account of his enfeebled condi-tion. The sufferer was removed yester day afternoon from the residence of Mr. J. F. Purdum, where he has been since the accident, to the residence of his son. Dr. George Braxton Taylor, a distance of a mile. He stood the journey remarkably

He was on a visit to his son, the Rev. George Braxton Taylor, at the time of the accident. The two were in a buggy together, and the accident was caused by the horse becoming unmanageable.
At the time of the accident all of Dr.
Taylor's family were either there or on
their way to attend a family reunion, and the anticipated pleasures of a happy family gathering after a separation of eight years have been turned into sorrow. Tender messages are being received from all parts of the country.

Gave All to Uncle Sam. A peculiar will was brought to light

yesterday when Mrs. Mary Schatthoffer, of No. 1235 north Second street, filed a petition for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, Baron the estate of her late husband, Bartholomew. Mr. Schatthoffer, who lived at No. 5120 Irving street, was separated from his wife, daughter and sen, and died on July 25th last, leaving a small estate. His will, which was dated July 20th, 1894, read as follows:

"In the name of God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen. It is my last will to return all I possess, after all my debts and personal expenses are paid, to the United States Government; also that my body be cremated and my ashes he scattered to the winds."

The ground for the petition for letters of administration, notwithstanding the fact that there is a will, is that the deceased was insane when he wrote it. One

AN OLD GAMBLER'S ADVICE.

to remove the lead has been obtained from the company.

The location of the lead was ascertained during the civil war, when the material during the civil war, when the material was at a premium, by Jonathan Sammas, was at a premium, by Jonathan Sammas, no effort to remove the treasure was made, as the insurance company at that time demanded & per cent. of all the lead raised. A survey of the beach was made raised. A survey of the beach was made raised. A survey of the beach was made raised to his son, who has recently was left to his son, who has recently was left to his son, who has recently who is to furnish the machinery for the who is to furnish the machinery for the enterprise.

The lead has been located between the enterprise.

The lead has been located between the later of the leading gambling room in this city. In the seventies he had his place over the store now occupied as a saddlery establishment, at the corner of the alire of the votaries of gambling saving station, and although the life-saving station of the leading gambling room in this city. In the seventies he had his place over the store now occupied as a saddlery establishment, at the corner of the leading gambling room in this city. In the seventies of the leading gambling room in this city. In the seventies of the leading gambling room in this city. In the seventies of the leading gambling room in the corner of the leading gambling room in the c

bathing pavilion and the United States bathing pavilion and although the life-saving station, and although the beach has changed materially since the survey was made, it is generally thought by the old saits in these parts that the lead can be found and brought to the surface. It is thought to be buried about fifteen feet.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

A Six-Year-Old Boy's Grief Over the Separation of His Parents.

INDJANAPOLIS, Sept. 19—Clarence McCune, six years old, died in West Indianapolis yesterday, the physicians say, of a broken heart.

The boy was of an exceedingly affectionate disposition, and always evinced great love for his parents. The latter did not live happily together, and a short time ago separated. The father placed the lad in an orphans' home, but was soon compelled to take him away, as he grieved constantly and refused to associate with the other children. As soon as he was taken back to his father's home he was compelled to go to bed, and a physician was called in, but the child died in a few hours. The autopsy

home he was compelled to go to bed, and a physician was called in, but the child died in a few hours. The autopsy revealed a blod clot in the aorta, and another in the left auricle, though the valves of the heart were normal. The belief is that the child's condition was brought about by intense suffering, in consequence of his parents' separation.

HORSE TRIEF AT SEVEN YEARS, Eddie Stole the Animal Because it Wasthe Best He Could Find.

JACKSON, MICH., Sept. 10.—Sheriff Peck has in his custody the youngest thief in the world, who has made horse-stealing a business, and the boy, who is only seven years old, does not express any regret over his crime, but coolly says he would not have been caught

LOST A YEAR OF WEDDED BLISS. An Englishman Bet it With His Fiance

on the Valkyrie and Didn't Win. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., Sept. 10.-A wedding which was announced to occur on Wednesday has been postponed for a

Wednesday has been postponed for a year, and a woman will have a new biexcie, as the result of a novel wager on Saturday's yacht race.

Casper Scott, an Englishman, and Miss Minnie Beakes, a patriotic American girl, who were to be married on September 11th, have had many controversics over the relatives merits of the Defender and Valkyrie. Miss Beakes is a cyclist, Cut has been constantly opposed in the sport by her lover. Last Wednesday she said:—"Now Casper, you are opposed to the bicycle for women and have expressed such confidence in the ability of the the bicycle for women and have expressed such confidence in the ability of the Valkyrie to win Saturday's race that I will make you this proposition: If the Valkyrie wins the race I will discard the bicycle forever, but if the Defender is victorious we will postpone our wedding for one year and you shall make me a present of a new wheel."

The bet was made and Mr. Scott and Miss Beakes attended the great race.

Miss Beakes attended the great race. When the Defender won the young Eng-lishman was so overcome with disap-pointment that he pleaded carnestly with Miss Beakes to disregard the wager and have the marriage take place as intended. She wouldn't hear to this and demanded the cycle, which he finally promised to procure this week. The marriage is postponed for a year unless Miss Beakes relents.

A Ticket Was Not Nominated.

A number of Republicans and others interested in the "honest election" move-ment went to Salem yesterday afternoon, where, pursuant to a call of the steering committee of the Petersburg convention, committee of the Fetersburg convention, a meeting was held in a room in Hotel Duval. Republicans, Populists, Prohibi-tionists and Democrats were present, and one hour or more was spent in consulta-tion. It was the intention to have perarisen with regard to certain features of the trouble. For some time surgeons have been studying carefully all phases of the disease, and the result things of the disease, and the result things of the disease, and the result things of the disease, and the result the disease of the disease o ties the meeting adjourned until Satur-day, Sept. 14th. The idea of nominat-ing a coalition ticket is not meeting with unanimous approval of Roanoke Re-licans. Many of them favor holding a convention and nominating a straight-out Republican ticket. While all of them favor a change in the election law the are not willing to abide by the action of the Petersburg conference.—Roanoke Times.

Attracts Lightning.

Attracts Lightning.

SHARON, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Archibalt Rankin, living in Hickory Township, two miles east of Sharon, was subjected to an electrical shock last Friday that paralyzed her left adde, and she is in a grin-cal condition. Her case is phonomenal. She seems to be a human attraction for electricity and in every electrical storm she is more or less shocked by lightning. About ten years ago she suffered a shock from a bolt of lightning that readered her powerless. Every year since then she has suffered, and it is a comman occurrence for physicians to be dispatched from Sharon to revive her. So regular had this phenomenon become that she was provided with a chair that rests on glass insulators, commonly used on telegraph poles. Glass being non-conductive, Mrs. Rankin considers hereif free from danger, in the chair, where she remains until the storm is over.

When she suffered the shock on Friday she had abandoned the chair, never thinking that she would be subjected to another shock.

BEFORE I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease I had spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off and my hair came out, leaving me

perfectly bald. I then went to HOT SPRINGS

Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted and decided to try S.S.S. The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover at once, and after I had taken twelve bottles I was entistely cured—cured by S.S.S. when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed, W.M. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

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